JACKSON, MISS.

Sunday, : : : : December 1, 1867

The matter contained in the telegraphic reports, for the past two days, is not worth re-publishing.

The proceedings of the meeting of act for themselves. Religiously, they are Central Industrial Association, held vesterday, will appear in Tuesdays's in the right direction-we furnished them issue, and will be found of general in- with efficient pastors, and every auxiliary to enable them to secure a fade-

THANKS .-- Our attentive friend, David Flanery, Esq., will accept our thanks for New Orleans papers in advance of the mail, and for a copy of John Mitchell's Irish Citizen, of Nov. 23d. The latter journal is published in New York, and is especially worthy the patronage of all our Irish citizens.

The Condition of the Negro, Temporal and Spiritual.

How has the negro succeeded in temporal matters, during his past (nearly) three years of freedom?-This inquiry has been often made and answered by the political press.

As a laboring class, the freedmen with their opportunities since the surrender, ought to be in a prosperous Station preachers—the negro's equals—all professing a great degree of brotherly love for condition. The war left them in complete control of their own actions, and | critical smiles-long speeches and political serthe disposers of their own destiny .-They monopolized in some of the Southern States the agricultural labor. Land owners were anxious to employ them at high rates, and the leading staple of the country commanded remunerative prices, at least in 1866 .-The present prices which are so much complained of, with a labor system ordinarily efficient, would not depress the planting interest. These prices are ruinous, not so much because the race, and this they will do, in spite of all our price of cotton is low, but because labor costs so much. From ten to Time alone will bring them to their sober eighteen dollars per month, with food, senses. They will, in a few years, find out medical attention, etc., have been paid for hands who have not performed we can do for them at present, is to treat exceeding one-third the labor of which in all things which pertain to this and the they were capable. Thus one-third of the compensation stipulated and paid would have been fully adequate to the services rendered. If the negroes had performed work for wages since the close of the war equal to that which they easily rendered even under the most indulgent masters before they were emancipated, the country would have again been on the high road of

Crops have failed not so much on account of unpropitious seasons as the stolid indifference and utter thriftlessness and idleness of the laborers. The consequence is that the country has been drained of its resources; its credit destroyed, and employer and employee alike have been brought to the verge of ruin .-The latter has eaten out the substance, and destroyed the credit of the former. Pledges which have been made as the records of both churches show first, that in our doctrinal standards the idea of fatality is taught under the high upon the faith of their contracts "to labor faithfully," have not been met; and merchants, if they have the means to furnish supplies another year, have had no encouragement to again stake The committee are of opinion that, upon the their own credit and capital on such precarious ventures. Destitution been the views and policy of the Cumber-land Presbyterian Church in that early day, stares the whole community in the face; and the classes who have saved sentiment of the church is now unanimous anything from the wreck which the in the sense in which our standards make it cormorants have wrought, have wisely determined to reserve their substance for harder times. The negroes, brought to destitution of food and raiment by their own idleness and of fatalism; yet, now that the excitement for calm and dispasionate investigation, our brethren of the Cumberland Presbyterian improvidence, are in a deplorable condition. The whites cannot assist them if they would. The instinct of self- not the design of our confession to teach the preservation requires every man to doctrine of fatalism; that the language of preservation requires every man to even the disputed passages does not, when save himself. No person will be jus- fairly interpreted, contain it, and that in tified in giving exceeding one-third the wages and allowance of provisions, many other passages both the free agency of the creature and the contingency of second causes are distinctly asserted, so that which governed in the transactions of the past two years. Indeed many feeted practical planters think that until the negro is taught in the school of experience the necessity of more industrious habits, the employer will drive Redeemer's kingdom, we would, as the repa hard bargain if he agrees to feed which brethren withdrew, most cordially

Thus stands the negro so far as his held by their fathers and ours previous to material progress is concerned, at the separation—the same liberty in the construction of these standards to be given as end of the third year of his emancipa- was then allowed, and has since be tion. What of his "moral condition?" This is explained by one who is more competent than the writer hereofour reverend cotemporary of THE church; that all Presbyteries entitled to Jackson Methodist. Nothing exten-uating nor setting down aught in joint assembly; and to this assembly shall malice, but more in sorrow than in anger, he holds the mirror up to nature, and despairingly exclaims, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone!"

the united church.

4. We propose that all the funds and all the church property, the schools, colleges and theological seminaries of the two churches, with all their missionary operaalone!"

Weston, the celebrated pedestrian, arrived iu Chicago, from Portland Maine, on the morning of the 28th.

Thanksgiving-day was generally observed throughout the North.

A warrant has been issued for U.S. dective Baker, on the charge of perjury.

In consideration of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of organic union between the two churches, we, the committee representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consent to surrender out of the advantages of the committee of the comm

1. We consent to surrender our name. From the Jackson Methodist. Moral Condition of the Negro. Heretofore, we have said but little about the freedmen in the South. We have waited

present, the wisest men are at a loss to deermine what is best to do for them, in order

that they may become useful as christains and citizens in their new relation. All that

has been done for their soul's salvation up-

on Bible principles, may be attributed to Southern churches—and, in this work, the

M. E. Church, South, has done more than

any other denomination. We have not as

yet, lost sight of our responsibilities. We

disposed to act upon republican principles.

After the surrender our church made a move

our labors have proven ineffectual .-

meddlings of those who, judging from their

conduct, care more for the negro's dimes, than

they do for their souls. After they were liber-

South upon their knees and in their pulpits.— But few of them in this State are holding to

the church, South-the most of them having

been decoyed off by hypocrites and political leaders. Northern Methodist preachers, white and black) are the principal pioneers—

they encompass "sea and land" to make pro-

selvtes. They have gulled and drilled the poor ignorant creatures until the most of them (who pretend to be Christians,) have become

fanatical—wild and reckless—especially in their public meetings. They are preaching all sorts of doctrines, which are accompanied

with great animal excitement, and a variety of

actions which would better become a ne

We have had among us, the so-called Bishops, Presiding Elders, Circuit and

he unfortunate race. They have, with hypo-

mons, so completely disturbed the negroes in their faith, that they have no settled princi-

ples with respect to the plan of salvation. It seems that one of their leading articles is to hate their former owners and the "rebels"

generally. Northern preachers have created the impression that the M. E. Church has done

more to effect their freedom than the "armies

of the North"—hence they delight themselves in abusing the "Rebel Church"—Southern

men, and particularly those who fought (as they say) against the "best government in the

world." The negroes are so completely duped by them, that it almost impossible to induce

them to believe that anything we say or do is

What can we do for them under existing

circumstances? We assume, we can do but

efforts They will not believe our teaching

nor comply with our church requirements.

who are their true friends; and this they

must do by a doleful experience. All that

them kindly, and aid them as far as we can,

From the Press and Times of Saturday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Convention at Nashville-Re-

ports upon an Organic Union.

After some preliminary proceedings, in

that each branch of the joint committee offer

papers containing their ideas on the subject of

hurch union, and the means by which it

night be brought about, the following paper was read from the Presbyterian Church :

The Committee of Conference of the Presby-

erian church would respectfully present to he joint committee of the two churches, the

diowing statement of the basis upon which

as we think, an organic union of the two bo-

lies may be effected:

1. It is known to the brethren of both

hurches that the original separation between

eligious awakening, and consequently of

great mental excitement. In such a time there

is a natural tendency in the minds of men to

extremes, and even the best men do not act

prayerful deliberations as when under less

with the same sober judgment and the same

exciting influences. The issue was made

with us by the fathers of the Cumber-

and Presbyterian Church, upon the grounds,

and mysterious name of election and repro-bation; and, second, that the discipline of

the church is too rigid in requiring in every

case a definite amount of literary education

as a prerequisite to ministerial ordination. -

last of these points, there is now no differ-

ence between us; that whatever may have

and under the exigencies of the times, the

as to the necessity of an educated ministry

obligatory. Upon the first point, the com-mittee think that while there are probably

some phrases in our doctrinal symbols which

are liable to misconstruction, and which, in

the exciting times to which we refer, were

misconstrued and thought to teach the idea

has all passed away and time has been given

Church have been brought to see that it is

upon this point there remains no reason why a reunion between us should not be ef-

2. Such being the state of the points orig-

inally at issue, and feeling that a reunion of

the two bodies on some harmonious basis

would tend greatly to the promotion of the

glory of God and the advancement of the

resentatives of the mother church from

invite them to form a reunion with us upon

the basis of the old standards, as they were

in the union of the Old School and New

3. We propose that all ministers in regu-

tives, shall be under the control of the Gen-

eral Assembly, constituted as above, and that to this assembly shall be referred all questions appertaining to the distribution and conduct of the same.

J. O. STEADMAN,

PAPER NO. 1, OF CUMBERLAND PRESBYTE-

RIAN COMMITTEE.

difference:

In consideration of the advantages of or-

Chairman.

School bodies in the South.

the two bodies took place in a time of great

for their benefit.

life which is to come.

dance than the worship of God .-

Our designs have been thwarted by the inter-

crown of life: put to some extent

still fell disposed to do all we can for their

In this we simply consent to make no distinctive history for the future. 2. We consent to surrender our standards on the subject of ministerial education, and to adopt those of the Presbyterian Church, or such standards as may be mutually acpatiently to say something favorably with egard to their moral condition. Up to this moment, instead of an improvement in morals, there is, as we believe, a general de-clension in their purity. When they were in bondage, we knew what to do, but at

ceptable.

3. We consent to accept the standards of Church on all points of difthe Presbyterian Church on all points of difference in the form of government, discipline, and directory, or such modification of them as may be mutually acceptable.

As a condition precedent to these concessions, we respectfully ask that the Confession of Faith and Catechism of the Cun berland Presbyterian Church shall be adopted instead of the Confession of Faith, and Cate-

instead of the Confession of Faith, and Catechism of the Presbyterian Church. Or, as an alternative to the above, we agree to adopt the Confession of Faith and Cate-chism of the Presbyterian Church, modified substantially according to the indications

given in a paper herewith submitted.

Or, if it shall appear more satisfactory to our brethren of the Presbyterian Church, we consent to a new compilation upon the basis of the Westminster standards, which new compilation shall exclude all phraseology and modes of expression which can be plausibly construed in favor of the idea of fatality or ne-

We also respectfully ask that in the Union of the two churches the amicable adjustment of the political and sectional issues touching slavery and rebellion, made by the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in May, 1867, shall be accepted.

Several other papers were read from each committee, and the final result was that the Conference terminated, each committee decid-ing to lay the result before their respective

The report of the committee was received, and, on motion, the thanks of the General Assembly were returned to its members.

Romance in Real Life---Rare Instance of Devoted Friendship.

The four unfortunate Misses Morgan, who were burnt to death by the dreadful accident on the railroad, near Cincinnati, on Thursday morning last, were ladies of education, refinement, goodness, and respectability, and, as we have already stated, daughters of the late Benjamin Morgan, Esq., formerly of the firm of Price & Morgan, merchants in Philadelphia and all Philadelphi delphia, and afterwards President of the Bank of Louisiana at New Orleans and interested in large sugar estates.

At the time Messrs. Price and Morgan dissolved partnership they each possessed a handsome fortune, and they mutually agreed that in case of pecuniary misfortune or loss befalling either of them, the other (if still in good circumstances) was to share his proper-

ty with the unfortunate one. Many years afterward Mr. Chandler Price failed in Philadelphia, and Mr. Benj. Morgan transferred to him a fine row of buildings on Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans. Some years after, and about the time of Mr. Morgan's death, the latter became much embarrassed by indorsements for his acquaintances Mr. Price having in the meantime accumulated another fortune, after the death of his old partner reconveyed the same valuable property on Tchoupitoulas street to Mr. Morgan's children, little for them now. They must run their

This is one of the rare instances, in this life, of faithful, honorable and undying nite as extraordinary that all four of the daughters should be killed at one fell swoop, a thousand miles

For the above facts we are indebted to an esteemed fellow-citizen, who was long an intimate personal friend of Mr. Morgan, and since his death a devoted friend of the fam-

Gen. Hancock's Order Assuming Command.

ily.-Louisville Courier.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH MILITARY DIST ... New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1867. Special Orders No. 40.]

1. In accordance with General Orders, No 81, headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug 27, 1867, Major Gen. W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve great and he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws, as the most efficient under existing cir-

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrection-ary force has been overthrown, and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of the people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the Habeas Corpus, the liberty of the press, the free-dom of speech and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be pre-

Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this District must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and thos tribunals will be supported in their lawful

Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these neadquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary.

While the General thus indicates his pur-

pose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arm: By command of

Major Gen. W. S. HANCOCK. W. G. MITCHELL, Aide-de-Camp, Act'g

Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

FANNY FERN ON FARMERS' WIVES .- Fan-

ny Fern is eloquent on the subject of Farmer's Next to being a minister's wife, I should dread being the wife of a farmer. Sometimes indeed the terms are synonimous. Raising chickens and children, ad infinitum, making butter, cheese, bread, and the omnipresent pie; cutting, making, and mending the clothes for a whole household, not to speak ol doing their wasning and ironing: taking care of the pigs and vegetable garden; making winter ap ole sauce by the barrel, and pickling lof my. riads of cucumbers; drying fruits and shrubs, butting all the twins through the measles, hooping cough, mumps, scarlet fever and chicken pox, besides keeping a perpetual fever of hot grease on the kitchen table, in which is to float potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips for the ravenous maws of the farm hands. Now your farmer is a round, stalwart. comfortable animal. There is no baby wailing at his pantaloons while he plows or makes fences. He comes in to his dinner with the appetite of a hyena and the digestion of a rhinocerous, and goes forth again to the hay field till called to supper. There is his wife, and too often with the same frowsy head with which she rose in the morning, darting hither and thither and thither for what ever is wanted, or helping the hungry children or the farm hands. After the supper is finished comes the dishwashing and milking, and the thought of tomorrow's breakfast; and then, perhaps, she sleeps with one eye open for a baby or a sick child, and rises again to pursue the same unrelieved treadmill, wearing round the next day. to supper. There is his wife, and too often lar standing in either of thes churches shall

The report of the Grand Secretary of Odd Plelows in the United States has been issued. He reports the membership at the present time to be 217,886, there having been an accession the past year of 33,764 members. The receipts for the past year have been \$1,965,719,01, of which \$1,760,123,56 were from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and \$505,593,45 from bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment. The total relief dispensed in the same time was \$690,775,97, of which \$665*820.26 were by the bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. The relief dispensed by the bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. The relief dispensed by the bodies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment was \$64,855,12.

At Brookhaven, Miss., one of the new sovereigns voted for Robinson Crusoe.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

A philosopher has discovered that men don't object to being over-rated, except by

It is said the official printing of, speeches of a member of the Louisiana vention of 1864 cost the State \$60,000.

A Mempis paper says: "We understand that the celebrated 'J. N.,' the philosopher. As joined Castollo's circus, and will deliver on of his characteristic speeches at each represen-

In Iceland the clergyman kisses his congregation all round before preaching. That would be a nice land for young ministers.— Exchange. How to take the census of the children of

IMPERTINENT. - An impertinent fellow wishes to know if any one ever sat down to tea when skimmed milk was on the table, without being asked-" Do you take cream?" Laziness grows on people. It begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economize his

Double.-"Mr. James, how do you keep your books?" "Oh, by double entry."
"Double entry, how's that?" "Easy enough, I make an entry, and father makes

San Francisco is one of the healthiest cities in the world. According to official reports the number of deaths for the year ending June 30, 1867, was but 2522, cut of a population of 135,000.

tions. It was succeeded by a companion book, called "The Good that is Said about Women." It had no sale at all! The subject of Charles Dickens' lecture be-

A French author, named Deschanel, pub-

fore the New York Press Club will be "The rope to which is attached the baloon in which

every body in Paris is making ascensions. He drew a knife, when the attendant asked him in the balloon, and I'd give a hundred francs | taught and practiced as in BUSINESS. for the privilege cutting of the rope." The offer It appears to be admitted that Mr. Seward offered to Garibaldi the highest rank then

known in our army if he would accept a commission under the United States Government at an early period in the late war. Garibaldi declined because the war was then alleged to be waged to restore the Union and not to abol-

Apropos of Weston's great pedestrian feat, the distance from Vicksburg to this city via Brandon and the sleepers of the Jackson Railroad, has been made in twelve daysthis at a time when such impediments as Bayon Manchae had to be swam .- N. O.

WALK FROM CHICAGO TO NEW ORLEANS. to walk to New Orleans, in twenty days. The trip is to be made for a stake of \$2000. accompanied by witnesses. The distance to New Orleans being about 1000 miles, fifty miles a day will have to be averaged. In 1861 Shephard walked 363 miles in 66 hours on the Garden City Driving Park, and subsequently he walked from St. Louis to Chicago, on the railroad track in two days and

"How," said Mr. to a friend who wished to convey a matter of importance to a lady without communicating with her, "how can you be certain of her reading the letter, seeing you have directed it to her husband?" "That I have managed without the possibility of failure," was the answer; "she will open it to a certainty, for I have put the word private in the corner.

What kind of Man is Attractive to Woman.

The answer can be given in few words: God has so made the sexes that women, like children, cling to men; lean npon them for protection, and care and love: look up to them as though they were superior in mind and body. They make them the suns of their system, and they and their children revolve around them. Men are gods if they but knew it, and women burning incense at their shrines. Women, therefore, who have good minds and pure hearts, want men to lean upon. Think of their reverencing a Higher Mathematics—price depends drunkard, a liar, a fool, or a libertine! If a man would have a woman do him homage, be must be manly in every sense; a true N. B.—A student having paid for a course in gentlemen, not after the Chesterfield school' but polite because his heart is full of kindness to all; one who trusts her with respect, even deference, because she is a woman; who never condescends to say silly things to her; who brings her up to his level, if his mind is above hers; who is never over anxious to please her, but always anxious to anxious to please her, but always anxious to do right; who has no time to be frivolous with her; always dignified in speech and act; with her; always dignified in speech and act; who spends too much money upon her; never ployes, yields to temptation, even if she puts it in Agric his way; who is ambitious to make his mark in the world, whether she encourages him or not; who is never familiar with her to the extent of being a brother or cousin; who is not over careful about dress; always pleasant and considerate, but always keeping his place as the man, the head, and never losing. Such deportment, with noble principles, a good mind, evergy and industry. will win any woman it the land who i worth the winning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES.



H. B. BRUSER, Corner Mulberry and Clay Streets,

VICKSBURG, MISS., S now prepared to do all kinds of work in J. M. FENNERTY & CO., Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, etc., and in addition, has a well selected stock of Cooking Stoves, House Furnishing Goods and Tin-ware; Pumps, Pipes, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Fire Brick and Tile. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed. decidsm

Bowling, Clark & Pingree

HAVE just opened at their new and spacious building, Nos. 110, 112 and 114
Crawford street between Washington and
Muiberry streets, a large supply of
FRESH GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS AND
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
which they are selling at very low prices for

which they are selling at very low prices for CASH. Particular attention paid to Receiving and Forwarding Cash advances made on consignments of cotton, etc.

A large fire-proof Warehouse, for the STO-RAGE of COTTON and MERCHANDISE.

BOWLING, CLARK & PINGREE.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

JACKSON, MISS. INMAN WILLIAMS -- Proprietor.

Is now open to the public for the reception of guests, and the traveling community generally.

Emigration to Brazil.

THE BRAZILIAN EMIGRATION AGEN-CY, New York, will dispatch for Rio de Janeiro, on or about the 15th of December, 1867, the A 1 iron steamer

CIRCASSIAN,

(1500 tons burthen,) Ellis, Master. This vessel has been expressly chartered to take passengers desiring to emigrate to Brazil. Passages advanced by the Government and payable with purchased lands in 6 years. Superior cabin accommodations—extra—and comfortable second class ones

QUINTINO BOCAYUVA.

For particulars apply to Elliott McKeever,
100 Gravier St., New Orleans, Agents of the
steamer, Or to the Brazilian Consul of New

neighborhood-Employ an organ-grinder five DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Open constantly, Day and Evening.) Corner of Camp and Common Streets, In the Elegant and Spacious Iron Building, NEW ORLEANS

FOUNDED IN 1832 -- CHARTERED BY THE AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS.

This College has, by its own merits and thorough practical plan of education, out-lived all the liberally endowed State Colleges of this and the South-Western States. It is the Oldest Commercial College in the UnitED STATES.

freight and offering a superior plow.

Persons ordering can be furnished to any extent, as I have made arrangements to manufacter, as I have made arrangements to manufacter.

Every student who gives proper attention to the instruction is quallified before graduat-ing to keep any set of books, it matters not what the business may be, and do the correspondence of any house. Students can attend the Commercial Course or the Literary or A zlished a book entitled "The Fvil that is said about Women." It had a sale of seven edi-Latin, Spanish, German or Greek Languages, Telegraphing, Phonography, Penmanship, Book-keeping, or the Higher Mathematics, etc., separately.

We have ample arrangements for one thousand Students during the current year.
N. B.—Merchants, Planters, Lawyers, Steamboatmen, Builders, etc., can here learn to open, keep and clese their books correctly

Benefits of attending this College:

1st. The Student saves much time and money-as there are special Professors and Aparthis intention. "My wife," he replied "is up | ments for each branch, and all things are 2d. PENMANSAIP is taught as a SCIENCE, and not by imitation,) hence, all can easily

learn. We have one of the most distinguished Penmen living, as Professor. 3d. Our GRADUATES are sought by business men, and may be found as Principals, Book-

keepers and Clerks, in a large portion of the Banks and Business Houses of this City and over the South. They receive \$1000, \$2000 and thorough trial: \$3000 per annum. This education is the best fortune parents can give their sons. 4th. The DIPLOMA of THIS COLLEGE is a passport over the Commercial World. 5th. Young gentlemen who have entirely best I have ever worked. neglected their studies, can here be quallified for business in a short time.

6th. This College will qualify young gentlemen to open similar Institutions in all Southern Cities, Mexico, Brazil, etc., if they come well recommended as to character. 7th. Crippled soldiers, and sons of clergy-N. B.-Those who write for Book-keepers or Teachers should give full particulars. Those plow of the same size we have ever used, and Shephard was to start on Tuesday morning, who send young students should put their mo- in every respect we find them preferable to all ney in the hands of their merchant or the Pres- other plows, and therefore we can confidently ident. The South must now educate practic-ident recommend them to the planting community ally, or be forever the toiling vassal of the generally.

DAN'L ALLEN, ally, or be forever the toiling vassal of the generally. Circulars and Catalogues sent to all who de-

BOARD,-Students can board with the Professors' and other good familes, at \$30 to \$35 HEALTH .- For seven years, New Orleans has been as healthy as New York or Philadel-

College Office, Room No.8.

TERMS --- Payable in Advances Penmanship—lessons not limited Bookkeeping—Double and Single En-try, etc., a perfect course Arithmetic-including all commercial calculations Lectures on commercial law

The above constitutes the commercial course. Stationary for Commercial Course, including blank books. ... Stationary for Penmanship, ... Diploma, for Master of Accounts,

English, French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek-full course, not limited; Teachers course of Penmanship A Life Ticket in all the Departments,.

For any language: for Drawing, per on the extent of Course.

any branch as above, is entitled to a Life Ticket in that department. He can attend such branches as he may desire. There are monthly graduating classes. Students can begin at Faculty .-- RUFUS DOLBEAR, Presi-

lent, Lecturer on Business Customs, Book-

Agricultural Department, Mechanical Department — —, Principal. The Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry—also on Political Economy—and on Mechanics, etc., will begin in October next. Commercial Department, F. A. Monroe, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law. etc.

Mathematical Department,—GEO. B. BRACK-ETT, Professor, and Lecturer on Commercial Calculations and Higher Mathematics. Book-keeping Department.—J. B. GRIFFITH, and J. W. STEARNS, Professors, and Lecturers on Book-keeping, etc. English Department.—REV. GEO. W. STICK-

NEY, Professor, and Lecturer on English Lit-French Department -J. V. SERRUREAU Department of Penmanship .- B. B. Euston.

Professor, and Lecturer on Business and Orna-Spanish Department .- MANUEL MERINO. German Department.-REV. A. F. HOPPE, Latin and Greek Department .- M. MARINO, REV. A. F. HOPPE, Professors.
Students intended for this College should dullest laborer can bale cotton either way with fring this Circular or special directions ban16'67-1yw&oawd,

HERE'S YOUR MULE!!

N the 21st inst., one James Hawkins. sorrell horse Mule, medium size, offering to sell him at such price that it was evident the Mule was not his property. The Mule is now in my possession, which the owner can get by paying charges and for this advertisement, proving property, etc. nov30dIw J. W. WELBORN.

J. G. WILLIS, Cincinnatti, Ohio.

DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC WINES, LIQUORS,

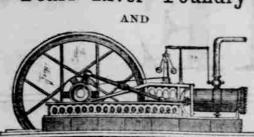
AND CIGARS, Of the Finest Quality. MULBERRY STREET, VICKSBURG.

nov30-dly.

Firing Four Shots in Two Seconds, Using common Ammunition.

MANUFACTURED by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE CO., Amherst, Mass.,
under the personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous Spencer Rifle,
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON, Ag'ts,
166 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Send for Circular, nov18daw6m.

Pearl River Foundry



MACHINE WORKS. JACKSON, MISS.

HAVING secured the latest improvements in Machinery, and the services of expe-rienced Iron and Wood Workers, I am now prepared to deliver to order

CAST IRON PLOWS.

NO. 1 NO. 2 (Two Horse, These plows are fitted up with superior seasoved timber, are east iron, and one advan-LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA, WITH COM-MERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL always conveniently secure POINTS and LAND SIDES of the original patiern. Heretofore these PLOWS have been sold for \$8; but having improved and enlarged my establishment, I now put the price down to Northern Manufacturers' prices, thus saving

> the manufacturer, and varnished to prevent The Pearl River Plows took the pre mium over all others on exhibition at the Attala County Fair, on the 14th of Novem-

Plows are polished on an Improved Patent Vulcanite Wheel, procured at great expense of

ture Twenty-five Thousand this season

TERNS, WITH BRASS OR IRON PLUNGERS, FOR STEAM ENGINES. GUAGE COCKS,

GAS PIPING. HOLLOW WARE, DOG IRONS, GRATE BARS, SHAFT-ING, PULLIES, BOXES AND ASTINGS. DOOR SILLS, WINDOW SILLS AND CAPS, COLUMNS AND RAILING, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. BALCONIES AND IRON FRONTS, VERANDAHS AND ORNA-MENTAL FENCING, GRIND STONE FICTURES. SASH

WEIGHTS, WAGON BOXES, GIN FARING AND FICTURES, IRON COPING FOR WALLS, &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS: The following are among the many testimonials which have been received by letter from

those who have given the Pearl River Plows a CANTON, Madison Co , Sept. 1, 1866. I hereby certify that I have used the Onehorse cultivating Plow manufactured by Mr C. Williams, this season, and find it to be the

> W. DRANE. RANKINICO., May 12, 1866.

We have been using Mr. Charles Williams Plows during the Present season, and find them to do as good work as any we have ever

ELI ALLEN, WM. ALLEN.

BAHALIA, Miss., Dec. 31, 1866. MR. C. WILLIAMS :- DEAR SIR: I have used one of your Cast Plows the present season, and find them to be equal to any I have ever used, and are superior in grass and truck, be-

ing free from choking. B. F. MARTIN.				
NUMBER AND DE- SCRIPTION.	Plow & Extra Points.	Points.	Land Sides.	Mould Boards.
No. 34, Light 1 horse, cuts 7 inches No. 1, One horse, cuts	\$6 00	25	45	\$1 75
8 inches	6 00	25	45	2 00
No. 2, Two Horse, cuts 9 inches	7 00	30	45	2 25

Wholesale from \$5 to 6, according to size. The above are the prices delivered at the Depot in Jackson. All orders either by Mail or Express, IF ACCOMPANIED BY THE

Cash, will receive prompt attention C. WILLIAMS.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Matthew Lyle, Scott County; A. I Miller, Wm. Rains, Henry Polk, E. Barksdal Wm. Taylor, Lewis Tillotson, John B. Lewis. Rob't Maxey & Co., Rankin County, Miss. Dr. Dulanay, W. K. Batteley, Madison county Miss.; A. H. Ford & Co., Canton, Miss.; H. O. Dickson. Thos. Meilon, David Simmons, S. P. Baley, E. Virden. I. Strauss, T. C. Newcomer, Hinds County. Miss.; S. Tillman, Copiah Co., Miss. nov30dawtf

"LOUISVILLE"



PATENTED MARCH 5, 1867, BY BARRY COLEMAN. "THE LOUISVILLE TIE"

COMBINES STRENGTH WITH SIMPLICITY. T is manufactured of the best charcoal iron, and each hoop and buckle is subjected to a severe test to insure the quality of the tie .-The hoops are not weakened by being perforated, or notched, but have the full strength of the entire width of the iron.

As is shown in the above cut, the tie can be adjusted in two ways, either of which will hold rapidity and ease, without possibly making a mistake. One end of the hoop in both applica- estate, will find it to their tions, is attached to the square side of the slot and learn our terms in the buckle, the other end of the hoop is passed through the opening or slot in the buckle. from either side, and bent around the diagonal colored) come to Clinton, Miss., riding a side to he under the hoop (as in the four hoops,) or over the hoops with the end passed under (as in the three hoops.) If applied in the latter manner, the tie can be unbuckled by by J. W. Robinso pulling the end out with a cotton hook. "The Louisville Tie" having no lost motion in its adjustment holds a bale in compact and good shape, and protects it from fire, waste and stealage. It has been thoroughly tested by planters and cotton presses, and in every case pronounced to be the best tie yet introduced.

A large stock on hand at lowest rates. Lib-

(Office Louisville Rolling Mill Co.) 161 Mair st., Louisville, Ky. WM. M. JOHNSON. WM. M. WILLIAMS,

Vicksburg, Vicksburg, D. W. LAMKIN, Yazoo City. JOHNSON & LAMKIN,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Boat Stores. PLANTATION SUPPLIES & PRODUCE. In Prentiss House Building, VICKSBURG, MISS.,

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

ANGELLO'S Billiard Saloon and Bar-Room! Next door south of the First National Bank

June 9, 1867-dly.

- JACKSON, MISS. CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES. LEMONS AND ICE

will be furnished at all times for medicinal

TAPPAN & CO.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,

AXES. HOLLOW-WARE.

PRINTING and WRAPPINGP VICESBURG nov30d m

Dissolution of Paring THE partnership herete city, between the undersigned style of Massie & Herod, is the hose indebted, will come

Jackson, Nov. 23, Winn FOR RENT OR LE

THE BOWEN HOUSE, SUR ession given 1st Decem good business

DR. B. JONES OFFICE-In Fearn Building

will be found in his offic-Fees reasonable, and and



WOLF & DURRINGE DERINGER PIST

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEW TOOLS AND MATERIA Corner of Fifth and Market

> LOUISVILLE, ET. W. J. BROWN & SOL GENERAL AGENTS AN COMMISSION MERCHIN

Vicksburg: Win; Cruteber as St Louis: Anderson & Watson;

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE First Silver Medal for the best Fan Machine in the Wo

BUCK, BALLY AO RUGGISTS, corner Sto

Have a general assortment of all most

oct 23dSm PLANTERS INSTRUCT

PANY of MISSISSIP NSURES against damage

B. J. HUMPHRIES,

and the public generathe 1st day of Decem NO BOOKS in which to open We CANNOT and WILL NOT

DANIEL & ECHOIS A JACKSON, MISS

C. S. KNAPP. DENTAL SURGEOL

JACKSON, MISS OFFICE at Residence on Side the Rowns ing prepared with all the ments in the Dental Art, he t tinue to merit the liberal pal to him for the past twenty year

Just Received. A FINE let of heavy and list Skins, Upper and Sole L. nov19d1m

NOTICE WILL be sold at Auctions all of the remaining Craft & Co., consisting of Stationery, Fancy Goods, P. variety of other Goods, gen well appointed Drug Start ture, &c, Until the above date the Nov. 22dtd J. L. CARTER D

JAS. B. CLARE. TTORNEY AT LAW, JACKS A Office-Post-Office Building